

## SPI

10. Sentiment; perception.  
You are too great to be by me gain'd.  
Your spirit is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.  
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made  
a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.  
The watry kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French  
word, happily growing obsolete.  
Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I chuse  
for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the  
purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immater-  
ialty. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plu-  
ral termination.  
Though thou didst but jest:  
With my vex'd spirits I cannot take a truce,  
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
When I sit and tell  
The warlike feats I've done, his spirits fly out  
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,  
Our bodies wafted, and our spirits spent,  
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,  
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;  
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*  
To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,  
Infusing spirits worthy such a song,  
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*  
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the  
auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed.  
*Derham.*
- In some fair body thus the secret soul  
With spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole;  
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,  
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*  
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover  
their spirits. *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.  
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows  
are high, because they are commonly made to a descending  
light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their  
truest spirit. *Watson.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.  
Nor doth the eye itself,  
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy.  
All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them;  
but the main difference between animate and inanimate are,  
that the spirits of things animate are all continued within  
themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the spirits  
have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and where-  
unto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate  
are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.  
What the chymists call spirits, they apply the name to so  
many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion  
of the thing. In general, they give the name of spirit to any  
distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*  
All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish  
the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*  
In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver,  
if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is spirit.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets spirit was com-  
monly a monosyllable, being written *spiright* or *sprite*.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous knight  
Commanded was. *Spenser.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.*  
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.  
So talk'd the spirited fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.  
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless  
spirited by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*  
Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and spiriting the  
ambition of private men. *Swift on the Cent. in Athens and Rome.*  
Many officers and private men spirit up and assist those ob-  
stinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*  
3. To draw; to entice.  
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the  
needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and spirited  
that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*  
The ministry had him spirited away, and carried abroad as  
a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the  
breath.  
Conceive one of each pronounced spiritaly, the other vo-  
cally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- SPIRITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

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- Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and spirited. *Pope.*
- SPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of  
mind.  
He showed the narrow spiritedness, pride, and ignorance of  
pedants. *Addison.*
- SPIRITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness;  
liveliness.  
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, at-  
testing his mirth and spiritfulness. *Harver.*
- SPIRITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Dejected; low; deprived of  
vigour; wanting courage; depressed.  
A man to faint, so spiritless,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,  
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Of their wanted vigour left them drain'd,  
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Nor did all Rome, grown spiritless, supply  
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*  
Art thou so base, so spiritless a slave?  
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *South.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] 1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.  
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,  
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*  
2. Fine; ardent; active.
- SPIRITUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] Fineness and activity  
of parts.  
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and spirituousness  
of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface,  
and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Hogge.*
- SPIRITUAL. *adj.* [from *spiritual*, Fr. from *spirit*.] 1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.  
Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence of sounds;  
for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by  
like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*  
Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no cor-  
poreal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain spi-  
ritual species. *Bacon.*  
All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal, declare their  
absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the  
only self-existent God. *Bentley.*  
2. Mental; intellectual.  
The same diabler has invaded his spirituals; the passions re-  
bel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no  
government. *South.*  
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to  
the mind.  
Some who pretend to be of a more spiritual and refined  
religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of  
communion with God. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.  
Place man in some public society, civil or spiritual. *Hosker.*  
Thou art reverend,  
Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*  
I have made an offer to his majesty,  
Upon our spiritual convocation,  
As touching France, to give a greater sum  
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*  
Spiritual armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*  
The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a  
more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls,  
than for spiritual persons to make themselves as agreeable as  
they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*
- SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] 1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.  
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto  
spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then of all other  
the most subtle and pure. *Raigh.*  
2. Intellectual nature.  
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its spirituality, and  
equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*  
3. [from *Spiritualis*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts  
of the soul; mental refinement.  
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will heal  
upon the soul, and it will require both time and close applica-  
tion of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispo-  
se for the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*  
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastical.  
Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of  
the spiritualities, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Hyde.*
- SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.  
We of the spirituality  
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,  
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*
- SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of  
spiritualizing.  
TO SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *spiritualis*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To re-  
fine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.  
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to  
spiritualize and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

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- We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and  
so ascend to our more spiritualized selves. *Glauville.*  
As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that  
load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be  
calcined and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with  
glory. *Decay of Piety.*  
If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition  
between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happi-  
ness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualized capa-  
cities receive. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*] Without corporeal  
grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.  
In the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than  
other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more ex-  
cellent state. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirituous*, Fr. from *spirit*.] 1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.  
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,  
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*  
The most spirituous and most fragrant part of the plant  
exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.  
It may appear airy and spirituous, and fit for the welcome  
of cheerful guests. *Watson's Architecture.*
- SPIRITUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] The quality of be-  
spirituousness. *ing spirituous; tenuity and activity.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. n.* [from *spirit*, Dutch; to shoot up, *Skinner*;  
*spiritus*, Swedish, to fly out. *Lye.*] To spring out in a sud-  
den stream; to stream out by intervals.  
Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it spirit-  
ed when the bottle is taken forth, maketh the drink more  
quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,  
Springs in the garden's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.  
When weary Proteus  
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,  
His finny flocks about his shepherd play,  
And rowling round him, spirit the bitter sea. *Dryden.*  
When rains the passage hide  
Of the loose stones spirit up a muddy tide  
Beneath their careless foot. *Gay.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirit*.] To dissipate.  
The teraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of  
that motion, be soon dissipated and spirited into the circum-  
ambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contri-  
vance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPIRIT. *adj.* [from *spira*.] 1. Pyramidal.  
Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,  
The spirit firs, and shaggy box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*  
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
These moss-grown domes with spirit turrets crown'd,  
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;  
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled.  
Hid in the spirit volumes of the snake,  
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*
- SEISS. *adj.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.  
From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely  
cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued  
this spiss and dense, yet polished; this copious, yet concise  
treasure of the variety of languages. *Brewster.*
- SPISSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.  
Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will  
clarify the looser; for though the lees keep the drink in heart,  
and make it lasting, yet they cast up some spissitude. *Bacon.*  
Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by in-  
spissating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- SPIR. *n. f.* [from *spira*, Saxon; *spira*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.] 1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before  
the fire.  
A goodly city is this Antium;  
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,  
Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones  
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney  
corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning  
of a spit. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
With Peggy Dixon thoughtful fit,  
Contriving for the pot and spit. *Swift.*  
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.  
Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with  
the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*
- TO SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *spat*; participle *spit*, or *spitted*.  
1. To put upon a spit.  
I see my cousin's ghost  
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body  
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

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2. To thrust through.  
I spitted frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*
- TO SPIT. *v. a.* [from *spira*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject  
from the mouth.  
A large mouth, indeed,  
That spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
Commissions which compel from each  
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,  
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze  
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.  
Very good orators, when they are here, will spit. *Shakespeare.*  
I dare meet Surrey,  
And spit upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
You spurn'd me such a day. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head  
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come. *Shakespeare.*  
He spat on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed  
the eyes of the blind man. *John ix. 6.*  
A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribu-  
nals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, spit in  
the judge's face. *South.*  
A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were  
it not for fear he should something more than spit at them.  
*South's Sermons.*
- Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till  
the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*
- SPIITAL. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable founda-  
tion. In use only in the phrases, a spital sermon, and *rob*  
*not the spital*.
- TO SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.  
Of this word I find no good etymology.  
No man lards salt pork with orange peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with spitcock's cel. *King.*
- SPIITE. *n. f.* [from *spira*, Dutch; *despit*, French.] 1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.  
This breeding rather spite than shame in her, or, if it were  
a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did  
thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*  
Bewray they did their inward boiling spites,  
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*  
Done all to spite  
The great Creator; but their spite still serves  
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your spites,  
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*
2. SPIITE, or *In SPIITE* of. Notwithstanding; in defiance of.  
It is often used without any malignity of meaning.  
Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak  
a word in season, and saved me in spite of the world, the devil,  
and myself. *South.*  
In spite of me I love, and see too late  
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*  
For thy lov'd sake, spite of my boding fears,  
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*  
My father's fate,  
In spite of all the fortitude that shines  
Before my face in Cato's great example,  
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addis. Cato.*  
In spite of all applications the patient grew worse every  
day. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SPIITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart ma-  
lignantly.  
Beguill'd, divorced, wronged, spighted, slain,  
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,  
To spight a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To fill with spite; to offend.  
So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of  
Zelmane, who, more spited with that courtesy, that one that  
did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with  
choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet  
disposition. *Sidney.*  
Darius, spited at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only  
their learning but their language. *Temple.*
- SPITEFUL. *adj.* [from *spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.  
The Jews were the deadliest and spitefullest enemies of  
Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their  
orders to be shunned. *Hosker.*  
All you have done  
Hath been but for a wayward son,  
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man,  
upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a spiteful endeavour  
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of  
him. *South's Sermons.*  
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*